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LEAD FRAME

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

A lead frame characterized by the fact that the edges of the mounting section and the lead section of the lead frame are formed with a cross-sectional profile with a slope that slants toward the tip of the lead frame.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a lead frame.

Prior art

As shown in Figure 4, in the etching processed lead frame of the prior art, in order to realize the effect of locking the molding resin, a significant side etched portion is left, and edge (5) is formed with central protrusion (6) in the thickness direction.

Problems to be solved by the invention

However, the amount of side etching depends on the plate thickness, etching conditions, and balance in the designed pattern dimensions, and it is very difficult to ensure that a stable amount of side etching on all locations of the sites of the lead frame will take place.

Consequently, it is impossible to completely prevent separation of the molding resin.

The purpose of the present invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the conventional methods by providing a lead frame that can achieve an excellent locking effect of the molding resin and prevent separation of the molding resin.

Means to solve the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned purpose, the present inventors conducted extensive research. As a result, it was found that when the edge of each portion of the lead frame is formed with a cross-sectional profile whose slope is inclined towards the top of the lead frame, an excellent locking effect can be realized. The present invention was based on this finding.

That is, the present invention provides a lead frame characterized by the fact that the edges of the mounting section and the lead section of the lead frame are formed with a cross-sectional profile with a slope that slants toward the top of the lead frame.

Figures 1a and b illustrate the lead frame of the present invention.

Edge (3) of mounting section (1) and lead section (2) is formed with a cross-sectional profile in which slope (4) is inclined towards the top of the lead frame, that is, from the bottom to the top of the lead frame.

Mounting section (1) and the part of lead section (2) near the mounting section form IC carrying section (5).

According to the present invention, the edge with said slope can be formed with greater stability over the entire region of the lead frame than the edge of the side edge portion in the prior art. Consequently, an excellent locking effect can be realized for the entire region of the lead frame.

Operation

The edge portion with a cross-sectional profile with a slope that slants towards the top of the lead frame forms an opening portion that is wider at the bottom of the lead frame the top. Also, the surface area in contact with the molding resin is larger. Consequently, the molding resin that fill the opening of the lead frame is fixed reliably, and an excellent locking effect can be realized.

Application examples

A 0.27-mm-thick 42-alloy sheet was prepared. After oil, dirt and other contaminants attached to the surface of the metal sheet were removed with a degreasing solution or the like, the two surfaces of the metal sheet were coated with a negative type photosensitive solution, such as (MR-S) manufactured by Morohoshi Ink Co., Ltd., followed by heating at 80-100°C for drying. As shown in Figures 2a and b, on the two surfaces, outer pattern (11) and inner pattern (12) are applied and exposed. Figures 2a and b illustrate part of the pattern corresponding to the lead section of the lead frame.

After two patterns (11), (12) were adhered under vacuum, the surfaces exposed with light with a high UV content emitted from high voltage mercury lamps at the same time, followed by development with warm water at 30-45°C to form the resist pattern. Then, etching solution (FeCl₃ solution with 35-46°Bé and at 50-65°C) was sprayed out from a nozzle to etch off the undesired portion so as to form the lead frame.

Then, a resist separating solution was used to perform the pre-treatment required for plating (treatment with acid, alkali, water washing). After application of the underlying plating, gold-plating was performed. At this time, soft gold plating was performed on the side where the IC chip is to be carried on the lead frame, and hard gold-plating was performed on the opposite side. Because different plating types were applied to the top and bottom sides, respectively, a fixture that masks one side was prepared, and a single-sided plating operation was carried out.

As shown in Figure 3 on aforementioned lead frame (7) reinforcing insulator (21), a polyimide sheet with a thickness of 80 μ m, one side of which is coated with thermosetting type

adhesive (trade name JR-2250 polyimide tape for fixing lead frame, product of Nitto Denko K.K.), heated and bonded at 150°C, to form reinforcing insulator (21) on lead frame (7).

Then, a thermosetting epoxy die adhesive was coated at a thickness of 20 μ m'on the chip die pad portion on said reinforcing insulator (21), and IC chip (22) was set via said adhesive layer on lead frame (7).

Then, by means of wire bonding equipment, 25- μ m gold wires (23) were bonded between the IC chip bonding portion and the soft gold-plated terminal portion of the lead frame.

Then, after wire bonding, the transfer mold method was used to seal one side of the IC chip and lead frame with a resin, that is, an epoxy-based transfer molding resin (trade name MP-10, product of Nitto Denko K.K.), followed by cutting into package units, and, as required, polishing of the resin surface to form an IC module with a thickness of 0.65 mm. Also, in Figure 3, (7a) represents the base material of the lead frame; (7b) represents a copper-plated layer; (7c) represents a Ni-plated layer; (7d) represents a soft gold-plated layer; and (7e) represents a hard gold-plated layer.

The IC module prepared as described above was installed on an IC card base material to form an IC card.

In the process for forming said IC module, and in the process in preparing the IC card, no separation of the molding resin from the lead frame took place.

Effect of the invention

As explained in detail above, according to the present invention, a lead frame with an excellent locking effect of the molding resin can be obtained.

Brief description of the figures

Figures 1a and b illustrate the lead frame of the present invention. Figure 1a is a partial plan view. Figure 1b is a rear view [sic]. Figures 2a and b illustrate the state when patterns are applied to the lead frame base material. Figure 2a is a plan view. Figure 2b is a cross-sectional view. Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the IC module formed using the lead frame of the present invention. Figure 4 is a partial cross-sectional view illustrating the state of side etching of the conventional lead frame.

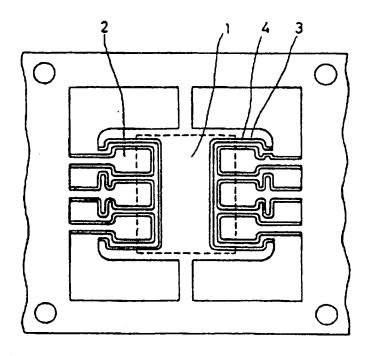


Figure 1a

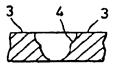


Figure 1b

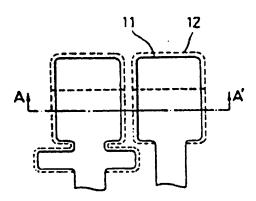
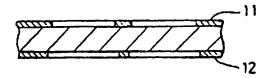


Figure 2a



(A-A) cross section

Figure 2b

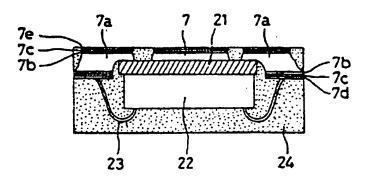


Figure 3



Figure 4

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⑫公開特許公報(A)

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リードフレーム

②特 图 昭62-125089

日の日 頤 昭62(1987)5月22日

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明福書

1.発明の名称

リードフレーム

2. 特許請求の範囲

リードフレームのマウント部、及びリード部 のエッジが、リードフレームの表例に向いた傾 計画を有する斯面形状に形成されていることを 特性とするリードフレーム。

3.発明の詳細な歴明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発切はリードフレームに関する。

(従来の技術)

従来、エッチング加工リードフレームにおい ては、第4回示のように、モールド別離をロッ ク効果をあげるために、サイドエッチ部分を大 きく残し、ほみ方向の中央部に突起部6を有す る断面形状にエッジ5が形成された。

(免明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかしながら、サイドエッチ環は、坂厚、エ ッチング条件、取いは設計された技術寸法のパ

ランスにより、大きくなったり、殴いは小さく なったりし、安定したサイドエッジ量をリード フレームの全ての個所で征促することは極めて 困難である。そのため、モールド樹脂の朝がれ を、完全に防止することは出来なかった。

そこで、本発明が解決しようとする問題点は 、優れたモールド樹脂のロック効果を炎し、モ ールド視点の繋がれを助止したリードフレーム を提供することにある。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

本発明者は上記の問題点を解決すべく研究の 結果、リードフレームの各部分のエッジを、リ ードフレームの表例に向いた傾斜間を有する所 面形状に形成する事により、後れたロック効果 を得ることが出来ることを見出し、かかる知見 に益づ8、本発明を完成したものである。

即ち、木発明は、『リードフレームのマウン 上部、及びリード部のエッジが、リードフレー ムの支側に向いた傾斜面を有する所面形状に形 広されていることを特徴とするリードフレーム

. 」を契5とするものである。

羽1図a及びbは本発明に係るリードフレー ムを示す。

マウントは1、及びリードは2のエッジ3が、リードフレームの変例に向いた、即ちリードフレームの変例より変例に向かって傾斜した傾斜面4を有する断面形状に形成されている。

そして、マウント部1、及びリード部2のマ ・ウント部署りの部分が、1C福祉部5としては 成さている。

而して、本袋明において、上記模料画を有するエッジは、従来のサイドエッチ部を有するエッジよりもリードフレーム金域にわたって、安定して形成することが出来るので、リードフレーム全域にわたって、使れたロック効果が表せられるものである。

(作用)

リードフレームの表徴に向いた傾斜面を有す る断面形状のエッジ部分は、リードフレームの 裏傷から表徴に向かう建設口部分が広くなって

上記の様にして形成したリードフレームでを用い、第3回示の如く、リードフレームでの上に、第1回(a) 国示の1C福数部5に、特殊用地球体21として、熱硬化型技器材が片面に生布されているほさ80μのポリイミドシート(造品名:リードフレーム固定用ポリイミドテープJRー2250。日東電工料監)を、温度150で加熱接着して、特殊用絶球体21をリードフレームに形成した。

いる間口部を形成し、また、モールド問題との 接触面積が大きいことから、リードフレームの 間口部に充填されたモールド問題をしっかりと 固定し、ほれたロック効果を奏するものである。 (実施例)

厚さ0.27mの42合金を用意し、この金額更面の油、汚れ等の付着物を脱脂液を用いて取りはき、しかるのち、金銭板の再面によがタイプの感光板、例えば(MR-S)、場互インキ科製を塗布し、80~100 でを温度で加熱蛇魚は、周囲より再2回a、及びも図示のように、歩パターン11、及び度パクーン12をあてがい、環光する。尚、第2回a、及びもはリードフレームのリード館に対応するパターン部分を紹分的に示すものである。

両パターン11、12を真空生者させ、両面同時に高圧水銀灯の紫外線に高んだ光にて指光し、次に30~45℃の温水にて現像し、レジストパターンを形成させる。次いで両面より扇女板(35~46°Be*、50~65℃の

次に、上記補強用絶ほ体21上のチップグイパット 85に、熱硬化型エポキンダイ接着剤を塗布厚み20gに形成して、その接着剤房を介して、1Cチップ22をリードフレーム1に設置した。

次に、ワイヤーポンディング性により、IC チップポンディング 88と飲食金メッキされたリードフレームの孩子部とを、25 μ 系の金フィヤー 2 3 で結絡した。

次に、結線が終了した1Cチップとリードフレームをトランスファーモールド性により、エポキシ系のトランスファーモールド用用路 間間 日本のより、MPー10、日東電工研製)で片面 日本のは、MP面にお扱し、自つシュールを形成する。なお、第3箇において、7aはリードフレームの母は、7aは対象メッキ層、7cは原質金メッキ層を示す。

上記のようにして作成した! C モジュールを I Cカード替材に襲音して I Cカードを構成し た.

上記の1Cモジュールの作成過程、及び1Cカードの作成過程において、モールド別額のリードフレームからの別がればみられなかった。 (発明の効果)

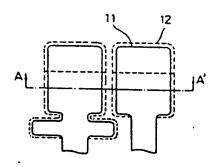
以上は記したとおり、本発明によれば、モールド問題のロック効果に使れたリードフレーム を貸供することが出来る。

4.図面の簡単な説明

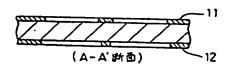
第1回。及び b は本免明のリードフレームを示し、第1回。は部分的平面図、第1回 b は貴岡図、第2回。及び b はリードフレーム母材にパターンをあてがった状態を示し、第2回。は平面図、第2回 b は断面図、第3回は本見明のリードフレームを用いて形成した I C モジュールの断面図、第4回は従来のリードフレームの、ほにサイドエッチの状態を示す部分断面図である。

4 · · · · 倾斜面

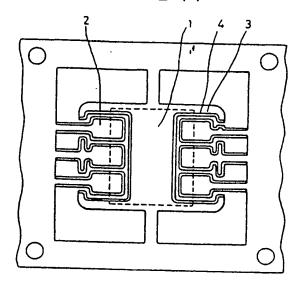




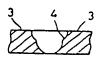
第 2 図 (b)



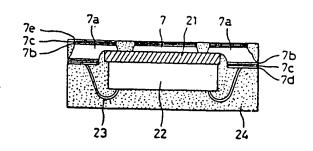
第 1 図 (a)



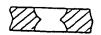
第 1 図 (b)



第 3 図



25 / F21



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(72)Inventor: GOKAMI MASAO

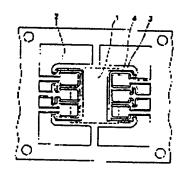
HIDA YOSHIAKI ICHIKI KIKUO

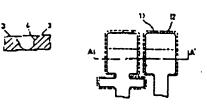
(54) LEAD FRAME

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To attain an excellent lock effect of a molding resin so as to obtain a lead frame prevented from separation of the molding resin by a method wherein an edge 3 of a mounting section and a lead section of the lead frame is so formed as to have a profile with a inclined area facing toward a front side of the lead frame.

CONSTITUTION: An edge 3 of a mounting section 1 and a lead section 2 of a lead frame is so formed as to have a profile with a inclined area 4 facing toward a front side of the lead frame. To form the lead frame mentioned above, for instance, attachment such as oil, contaminant, or the like on the surface of a metallic plate 0.27 mm thick formed of 42 alloy is removed by the use of





degreasing solution, and negative-type sensitizing solution is applied onto the both sides of the said metallic plate, which is dried through heating and thereafter is subjected to exposure to light with applying a front pattern 11 and a rear pattern 12 to the both sides. Next, development is performed using warm water for the formation of a resist pattern, and then corrosive solution is sprayed with a nozzle upon the both sides of the said metallic plate and the unneeded part is removed through etching so as to form a lead frame. And, resist is removed using resist stripping agent and then plating is performed thereon.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

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